M .sbiewiol barenms.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register is published in Clarksburg. Va., every Friday morning, at \$2,00 per annum, in advance, or at the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; after which \$2,50 will invariably be charged.

No saper will be discontinued except at the op-tion of the proprietors, until all arroarsges are paidunt and those who do not oder their paper to be discontinued at the end of their term of subscription, will be considered as desiring to have a continued. Advertisements will be inserted at \$1.00 per

out twelve lines for the first three inser-and twenty-five cents for each subsequent A liberal deduction on the above rates will be made to those who advertise by the year.

No advertisement counted less than a square.

The main er of insertions must be specified, or

accordingly, Announcements of candidates for office \$2,00 Albeemmunications, to insure attention must

the advertisement will be continued and charge

Q all somew of the For the Register.

LIMESTONE MOUNTAIN. This mount is an insolated bill rising abruptly from the western bank of Cheat river, in Tucker county, and extends in a course nearly north and south, varying perhaps about fifteen degrees to the northeast and southwest. The length of the mountain at its base is about three miles-that of the summit less than two. Its width at base about one and a half miles-at summit varying from a quarter to three quarters of a mile—its greatest height about one half mile above the bed of the river.

It receives its name from the abundance of blue Limestone rock that protrudes from its surface. Its western declivity is exceedingly steep and abrupt while its eastern slope is gentle and moderate, and for the most part covered with beautiful grazing farms. The grass of this mountain is of a superior quality, and perhaps not surpassed in the country. The soil around the slopes, and even on the summit of the mountain is exceedingly fertile, and produces vegetation in the wildest luxuriance; and every part that has not been cleared abounds in dense forests of excellent timber. The different kinds of oak, ash, chestnut, bass, black and white walnut, sugar and white maple, elm, hickory, cucumber, cherry, beech, birch, iron-wood, sassafras, dog wood, poplar and black locust abounds in almost every part. Nearly the whole mountain, together with a considerable tract on the eastern side is owned by Mr. Wm. Ewin, an intelligent and enterprising gentleman, who is now converting the whole into an extended grazing farm. A considerable number of cattle and sheep have for several years been kept on the premises. When the whole is completed a more beautiful prospect of rural scenery will perhaps nowhere be

in a direct line except that it falls about ern end forming a beautiful plateau o: level land. Then rising again it comin ues an unbroken course to the southern extremity. At the northern end there are several high and rocky peaks that overlook the river and surrounding country to a vast extent. The prospect from these points, especially in the summer season is grand and beautiful in the extreme. The spectator seems to be elevated in the blue firmament far above the tops of the thousand beautiful hills that appear to roll in undulating waves as far as the eye can reach-while the meandering river rolls its bright waters far down in the valley below. On this prospect the eye dwells with a rapture that must be enjoyed before it can be understood.

When passing southward along the brow of the mountain you soon descend to the table land alluded to. This delightful tract of level land on the top of the mountain would at once arrest the attention of the observer. The soil is of a darkish loam, in some parts mingled with gravel well adapted to the production of grain. It is shaded with groves of chestnut, hickory and sugar maple, and covers about seventy-five acres. Leaving this in a southward course you climb a steep ascent which leads to the pricipal sum mit of the mountain. As you pass along this part of the mountain you will observe several large trees deeply scathed with lightning, affording unmistakable proof that the "God of Thunder" has rolled his car over the mountain.

From this ridge, far on the left, beyond a thousand losty hills, you behold the principal ridge of the Alleghany, looming up in the firmament of Heaven, as if to gaze upon the surrounding world. The cye may trace the course of the ridge. broken up by deep chasms and rounding summits for near one hundred miles. Towards the extremity of the vision the mountains appear as if rolling in the dis--tant waves of the blue ether, and farther they entirely disappear. Sometimes from this situation may be seen the black clouds of storm hovering over the distant mountain-the hard rumbling of thunder may be heard, and vivid flashes of lightning may be seen darting from the angry clouds. On such an occasion the view is squeezed it into de right shape, set it up cure her happiness and pleasure. A wo. you wish to chang his determination, adawfully sublime. What a scene for contemplation! The mind of the spectator, oppressed with a load of insupportable glory, involuntarily falls back upon its say dat were de fust man eber made?" own insignificance, and shrinks into less than nothing before this astonishing dis-

Approaching the southern part of the mountain and turning some distance to the right, there is a beautiful flat level would spile all de theology in de world. land-perhaps one hundred acres or more. Here Nature seems to have repeculiarly her own. The soil exhibits great -and all such kind of plunder. fertility and is shaded by delightful groves of sugar maple; sparsely mingled are excellent springs of pure water gur- Lasses.

play of Almighty power.

over the beds of white gravel, or howing beneath the shade of giant rocks which overhang their course.

ed masses of rounded grey rocks, neeping above the surface of the earth, looking at distance like enormous Elephants sleepug in the green shade. Adjoining is a edge of rocks skirting the brown of the mountain, and extending more than a lt may soften his anguish, his sadness beguile half mile, and terminating on the right in broad pile of huga rocks that en irely cover the surface of the earth. This rocky piler is bounded on the south by a stupendous pile of grey mose-grown rocks, some of which are as large as a temple, and form frightful precipices, to disagt

This rocky pile forms the southern bend of the mountain, and is to a contemplapart. A scene of greater wildness, grandure or sublimity, is not easily found. Here is everything to arouse the deep feelings of the soul and drive it to profound meditation. Here seated upon this enormous rock, while the rays of the sides, my mind involuntarily runs into a The clouds of misfortune hang over his soul, channel of serious and melancholy con emplations, while far around the glory of nature's works present themselves to the astonished vision. There huge eternal rocks, covered with moss and grown grey with the mighty flood of years, still repose in silence. Though the stormy winds of Heaven may have battled with

all their rage against them, -ye tthey sleep on. The seasons have rolled, and time has fled-but they remain unmoved. and seem to mock at the perishing glory of the world. Mighty monarchies have shook the world and deluged it with food: then sunk down in their own weak | O gentle was she as the fair dowy morn, ness-and expired! Nations have risen to greatness and power, and then relapsed into eternal silence. But these mighty Like a silvery cloud from our earth she mountains of power, as if concious of their own immovable strength, regarded not the changing world around them. But though they silently sleep, yet they are not ineloquent; though they speak not, yet they have a language which cannot be misunderstood. They point the observer far back in the dim vista of time to the period when they ushered from the hand of the Creator. They speak elo quently of the mighty changes of each successive period since their creation. They remind us of the mighty cities and nations of the earth-once full of the schemes of human life-now sauk to rise no more. They speak mockingly of having Kings and conquerors of the earthlong since forgotten in the silence of the tomb. With speechless eloquence they seem to say, where now are the great personages who once figured upon the stage of life and produced such mighty commotions in the world? Their hand The summit of the mountain extends grasped the sword of power, and the nathematical absolute; and he so far succeeded at last, tions trembled before them! Each tongue that he satisfied himself that his aim was was eloquent in their praise, and

> gotten. Old Time has spread his dark have decayed! Where now is all the greatness, the pride, and the glory of bygone generations? They once livedthey flourished in their day, and the pleasure of life were sweet unto thembut their day is gone !- death has seized upon them-their greatness has vanished way-their pride has fallen, and all their glory has departed forever! And while these silent monitors are eloquent of the fallen, they also deliver us a solemn lecture on the shortness of our own vain and inconsistent lives. They admonish us that in a few more days the present generations, with all their greatness and their boasted wisdom will sink into the silence of the tomb, and with all who have gone before-they too, will be forgotten. And in the same noiseless and solemn manner they remind us of time when "The ancient of days shall appear, whose throne is like the fiery flame and his wheels as burning fire". "When the Heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat"-"When the earth with all the works that are therein shall be burned up." They seem to say, "Fond man, thy tabernacle is built of

clay, thy body is ilesh and blood-therefore, thou shalt not endure. Thy days are a hand breadth and thy life but a span. Though thy fondness of life be great, thy love of pleasure deeply fixed in thy heart, yet thy stay on earth is transient as the morning cloud, evanescent as the early dew, and thou continuest not." They point us to the time when they themselves after having stood in the magisty of their strength for thousands of years, shall be dissolved by the burning flame and "into smoke they shall van-

S. G. E *** Sr. GEORGE, Tucker county, Va.,

Two darkeys, one a Baptist, the other a Universalist, got and a controversy about the orgin of man. The Bap- everything.' tist said God made Adam out of clay, blowed breth into the body.

"Sartin!" said the Baptist darkey. are fence come from?"

"Hush!" said the other darkey, "ques tions like dat must not be axed; dey how! Why, if my wife had her way.

POME !- The wind it blew, the snow it very brief space of time.' weled in the gratification of her own fan- flew, and raised particular thundercy and formed a little detached world- With skirts and hoops, and chicked coops

Why are the ladies of Missouri so with ash, hickory and black walnut. Here sweet? Ans.-Because they are Mo.

BE KIND TO THE STRICKEN Be kind to the stricken, nor, pass ye him by, Here are detach. With a frown on thy features, and scorn in thy

It may calm the rough waters of life's turbid sea Oh, give him a smile, a sweet blessing 'twill bo. Be kind to the stricken-a word thou canst give,

In a tone of sweet kindnes, !twill help thee to

Perchance such a gift, would his bitter tears dry. ting mind decidedly the most interesting Be kind to the stricken, grief marks him her

> While anguish and sorrow around him are thrown-He asks thee no favors, advances no claim,

But give him a smile, 'twill soften his pain. Be kind to the stricken, thou never canst feel burning Sun are reflected from its flinty The heart-rending sorrows which over him steal Oh, deal with him gently-let kindness control.

ST. GEORGE, TUCKER Co., VA., Feb. 11, 1858.

For the Register. A DIRGE.

IN MEMORY OF MARGARET MINEAR. Sweetly she sleeps, as by her the winds are sighing,

Paying their requiem to the dead; While o'er the low mound, in which her clay cold form is lying-The blue forget-me-not lifts its tiny head.

Whose plumage was fanned by the zephyrs night:

borne. And wafted a scraph to regions of light.

no more-Like a bright summer vision she vanished away, Paid the stern debt of nature-her sufferings are

Like a dream she has passed, and we greet he

o'er; And now she is blooming in regions of day.

Sweet one, thou art resting in mansions on high, And waving the palms which thy victory then I strive to give him no cause for dis-With God's purest angels forever caust vie

Thy Lord hath assured thee thy labor's well done. LETTIE. St. George, Tucker Co., Va., Feb. 11,1858.

HOUSEHOLD RULE.

If Simon Silcox prided himself more on one point than any other, it was in the management of his household. From the commencement of his matrimonial life he had endeavored to render his will ministered to their power. Yet that symptoms of rebellion would manimey are gone with the swift revolving fest t emselves, but these promptly checked, and his wife, after several years pavilion over them. Their monuments her marriage, quietly settled down beof feeble resistance in the earlier part of neath his iron rule, partly for the sake of peace, and more particularly because she could not help it.

Silcox was a prosperous trader, and enjoyed a sufficient competency to render them comfortable, if worldy posessions have the power to produce that happy state. Aside from his imperious disposi tion, which did not confine itself to the limi s of his own household, he was altoin their allusions to the time fated glories gether an agreeable man, and a good neighbor; nor could his wife complain that he did not provide liberally for the

wants of his family, An old friend of his boyhood, having amassed an ample fortune in a Southern State, had a few months prior to our date, purchased a beautiful tract of land in the neighborhood, upon which he was erecting a splendid mansion. By the earnest solicitation of Silcox, he was in-

dence should be prepared for them. Morton Gray differed greatly from his friend. He had been better; educated, and in his intercourse with the world had maintained the reputation of a polished gentleman, as well as an enterprising man of business. In his family relations he had sought to be leved, and in this, undoubtly took the best means to insure a true authority. Nor did he think the advice of his wife was beneath his notice. but, on the contrary, often acted upon it in preference to his own predetermined purpose.

'Tell me, Morton," said Silcox, one day, if you are in the habit of consulting your wife about all your affairs?" Certainly not; why, what do you

'I notice that in finishing of your house, she seems to have her way in almost every particular.'

Why should she not, my friend?" Because a man should assert his authority, and have his own way in spite of

But my way in this respect is to "Stop!" said the Universalist, "You hours in each day that we are, and experience teaches her what is adapted to convenience and comfort. In these mat-"Well, den, jest tell a feller whar dat ters she is much better judge than ourselves.

> 'A fig for a woman's judgment, any my own. the house would be turned topsy-turvy and I should become a bankrupt in a

'I should think Silcox, that I was talkinstead of a sensible, married man.'

make of it, I think, without a mistress.' 'My wife is well a nough as long as she her.

ed her not to understand that solplainly conversation "He had with his friend in dost speak .notsor I to those ent ni L had altogether too much trouble to es abate not a jot of his authority, he detablish myself as master, to risk the ex-periment. will in a milder manner than he had pre-will in a milder manner than he had pre-viously done. In short, if his wife con-Capt. Jas. Magruter of the sint sail (sbam

No more have TO Just I . wi W .vo O lo Then, what in the deuce are you

Well, Morton, I see that we shall not agree in this matter, but you will doubtless abide by your ideas, and, as for me, why, I am satisfied with mine.

But he was not satisfied. He had his mind concerning the propriety of his conduct. Besides, he could not help room. constrasting the warm greeting which always welcomed the appearance of his friend, with the indifferent manner in which his own family acknowledge his presence. For Morton, there were smiles, and bearty exclamations; for himself, simple, frigid courtesy.

Mrs. Silce x was also busy with compari-

son, and in this operation rather depreciated her husband than otherwise, and allowed the one fault to cloud a host of sterling virtues. As she remarked the book. affectionate conduct of Mr. Gray to his wife, and the ever cheerful countenance which he brought into his family, she did leave that to you' not wonder at the domestic harmony which prevailed, and thought that if her husband possessed such a happy temperament, how much pleasure she should derive in her efforts to please him.

'Ah, Mrs. Gray, what a happy woman you are!' she exclaimed. 'Do you think so? Well, I certainly ought to be if I am not.'

'You are blessed with an extraordinary husband.' 'Morton is very kind, I will allow, but

pleasure.' 'I only wish my husband was him.

'Mr. Silcox seems to be a very good man; you know how much Morton es- and her gratitude to her friend for her adteems him. But he is altogether too much of a ty-

'You will excuse me, my dear friend: but perhaps you are a little at fault in thanked bis friend Morton heartily for this respect

to anything reasonable." Here submission or of satisfy these men-they look for some thing more.'

'I should think that was as much as the best of them deserve.' 'You forget that there is such a thing as affection

'It is hard to exercise it in my circumstances.'

oardon my plain dealing when I say that doubt if you manage judiciously with 'Proceed, I beg.'

'I have noticed there seems to be ack of confidence between you; and while you collify submit to his authority -I will allow that he seems a little too fond of that word-your heart still stoutly rebels.' 'Alas, it is true.' Alas, it is true.

'In my opinion, your husband only requires a little managing, to be all that ou could wish.' 'I tried that the first two years of our

marriage, and miserably failed." Because you tried open opposition. If

duced to remain with his family, at the that is the very last course for her to stirs up against himself, another's self- is as young at sixty, or seventy, as it was take. Pray, then, advise me, for I am wil-

ing to do anyt ing which may result in to Never think to entertain people with changing the conduct of my husband.' 'A woman has the choice between too curious in its kind. modes of action in such cases. If her

husband chooses to consider himself abso- nary people. lute, and she a mere serf, she has only to lt is disgraceful to talk with delight of appear as such, assume no responsibility, other people's misfortunes. manifest no will of her own, allow all household affairs to take care of themselves, and withal appear cheerful all the again. You have heard all he knows, preserve their youth to the very last, so while; and he will soon find the necessity and idle people seek no opportunity to that the child shall die, as the Scripture of coming to terms.'

'A capital idea, and I should like to

That would answer in extreme cases. but I would not advise it as your mode. There is still another and better way, I in searching for a cause. think, to accomplish your purposes. In the first place, strive to please him, and differences of opinions with others. It is ways cheerful, always active, always en the effort. Shake off your apathy, and in we mainly and entirely agree. meet him with smiles when he returns from business. Show him that you are agin de fence to dry, and afterwards man, you know, is compelled to remain vise camly, but do not dictate or appear than you think.'

That day Mr. Silcox was rather late to

his dinner, and a little out of temper be-

ful and happy, that he could but wonder Take my word for it, Silcox that you at the change which had so suddenly would like her all the better if you allow come over her. He also thought of the "It would not do to slack up the reins. in the morning, and while he resolved viously done. In short, it his wife continued in the same happy temper that he had so unexpectedly found her, he made up his mind that she should have no reason to regret it.

'Simon,' said she, one day, 'don't you think we need a new carpet in the sitting of ladians in the latest of ladians in the latest land of ladians in the latest Thank you. I have no relish for be- had so unexpectedly found her, he made coming one of your meek, obedient hus- up his mind that she should have no rea-

soldiers and civilians -infrmoot arts of the country, 'Jon ob I to erre suade you, for your own sake, to be less of a monarch in your family, and more haps you are not aware that it is worn of a husband. O, very well, I do not insist, but per-So it is upon my word. Well, I nev-

er noticed it before! You know that we need one in one of the chambers, about which we were speaking the other day; and when I first been before the Grays came, but some spoke I thought that this might answer unpleasant doubt had occasionly agitated for that, and that perhaps you would be necticut is a Mocheakaneew word, sig willing to purchase a new one for this

Well, this does not seem so unreasons

able after all.' 'There is no particular burry about it, you can purchase it when convenient; or it will be no serious matter at all, if we do not have one at present.'

'O, we had better have it at once, by all means.

'Just as you please.' ·Well, how much money will you have?' he said, taking out his pocket

'Why, Simon, I was not thinking of making the purchase, I would rather

'No; you would doubtless make a beter selection.' 'Then give me as much as you think proper, and I will do the best I can,"

'Harriet,' he said, putting his arm around her waist, 'I don't know what has come over you, but you are certainly getting to be a reasonable woman.'

That is, perhaps, because I have found out that you are not an unreasonable

Lucidents like this were occurring daily and Mrs. Silcox was greatly pleased to find that she was having her own way almost as much as she could desire, and with very little effort on her part. Things about her, too, wore a different aspect, vice was unbounded.

Her husband also found out, that in or-

der to rule the household he was not obliged to play the tyrant; and be, too, said to signify a curved spoon. showing him his error. Both husband 'I am sure that I am willing to submit and wite persevered in their new line of dark and bloody ground. conduct, and both long since have found

Treasures.

The business of life is serious, not lu-

Every man has a right to be thought and spoken of according to his real charter; consequently whoever, by means direct or indirect, is the occasion of his neighbor's being worse thought or spoken of than he deserves is guilty of the most degrading vice.

The value of reputation is always dear

to great and worthy minds. A wise man will always dread beginning quarrels. None of us knows how much of the evil spirit is either in himself or in his adversary.

Never think of friendship with a covetous man : he loves his money better than his friend.

Swearing is an offence against all that is sacred, and an affront to all well behaved people. Men of real worth have reason to suspect that others will treat them at least with civility He who knows the world and knows

woman aspires to ruling her husband, himself, will not be imprudent : He who minded woman is never old, Her heart human nature.

Think like the wise, but talk like ordi-

If you have been once in company with an idle person you need never go bred habits, which if they avoid, they learn anything new, or study anything says, a hundred years old. There are

It is the concurrence of passion that produces storm. Be sure of the fact before you lose time

We are accustomed to ponder over our let him see that you have some heart in wiser and better to consider those where- gaged in some labor of love that is ca

Lola Montez, in her lecture, at trying to be contented and happy, and New York, a few evenings ago, on "The wish to make others so about you. If Wits and Women of Paris," related the them; and there is a youth which never following anecdote of Dumas:

He married a broker's daughter, with in the house nearly twice the number of to resist. Be true to this line of conduct, out wit, good sense, beauty, or even a and you will find it to succeed earlier spotless character, merely to pay a large my eyes, I see that I have been too intent in the very act of kissing his wife.upon my husband's conduct to regulate "Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "kissing her husband has to go to work. She can ber without being obliged to."

cause he had been detained. His wife um in Leicester Square, London, there is streets without being invited to treat at opened the door for him with a smile of now on axhibition the veritable ceremo-welcome. For a moment he looked surnial robe of that "Hindoo demon of a face if it is too pale, and flour it if too ing with a double-distilled old bachelor. prised at this unusual greeting, especially Nana Sabib," as the Bombay letters de red. She can stay at home in when he was a delinquent; then the scribe him, which is daily inspected by war, and wed again if her husband is kil-'I am master of my house, at all events.' clouds lifted from his brows, and he re- immense crowds. The shawl alone is led. She can wear corsets if too thick-And precious management you would warded her first experiment with a look said to be worth a thousand pounds other fixings if too thin. She can eat, percetru of tenderness, which in turn astonished sterling, and is a most perfect specimen drink, and be merry, without its costing of Indian workmanship. her a cent. they had been siks,

Maine was so called as early as 1623. Professor L. Baide, of Some Maine in France, of which Heistit College, in his recent work on

time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company, to Capr. John Mason, by particles of the Company. tentee, in Hampshire, England

ed," says Roger Williams, "that the Mas sachusetts were so called from the Rue Rhode Island was so called in reference

the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Connecticut was so called from the In ian name of the principal river. "Con-

nifying long river. New York was so called in 1664 in reference to the Duke of York and Albay, to whom this territory was granted

y the King of England. New Jersey was so called in 1665. France, the residence of the family of Si-

George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted. Pennsylvania was so called in 1681

after William Penn. Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and re ceived its name from Lord de la Ware who died in this bay. Maryland was so called in bonor of

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in is patent to Lord Ballimore, June 30th, 1632. Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French n 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France! Georgia was so called in 1732, in hon-

or of King George II. Alabama was so called in 1814, from ts principal river, it being an Indian name, signifying here we rest.

M'ssis-ippi was co called in 1800, from is west ward boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, i. e., the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France. Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten asse is

Kentucky was so called in 1792; the word is of astive origin, and signifies the Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to sig-

ify the river of men. Indiana was so called in 1809, from be American Indians. Ohio was so called in 1802, from its

southern boundary. Missouri was so called in 1821, from ts principal river. Mich gan was so called in 1805, from

the lake on its border. Arkansas was so called in 1812, from ts principal river. Florida was so called by John Ponc

le Leon, 1572, because it was discoverd on Easter Sauday; in Spanish, Pos-Columbia was so called in reference to

Columbus. Wisconsin was so called from its prin Cipal river.

Oregon was so called from its principa lows was so called from its principal

LADIES, WHO NEVER GROW OLD .- A pleasant, cheerful, generous, charitablelove, provokes the strongest passion in at eighteen or twenty; and those who are old at sixty or seventy, are not made old by time. They are made so by the ravwhat lies out of their way, be it ever so ages of passions and feelings of an unsocial and ungenerous nature, which cankered their minds, wrinkled spirits, and withered their souls. They are made old by envy, by jealously, haired, by suspicion, by uncharitable feelings, by slandering, scandalizing, Illmany old woman who pride themselves on being eighteen or twenty. Pride is an old passion, and vanity is as grey as the mountain; they are dry, heartless, dull, cold, indifferent; they want the wellspring of youthful affection which is al cuiated to promote and distribu e er jo ment. There is an old age of the hear that is posessed by many who have no suspicion that there is anything old about grows old, a lover who is ever a boy,

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGE .- A WOMAN dress berself in nest and tidy calicoes for NANA SAHIB's SHAWL - At the Muse- and fork over. She can go forth into the says :

a Psyche who is ever a girl.

pense wi h shoulder straps, some

Masschusetis tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hils of Milton. It had learn we see acres of boys, from twelve to the Blue Hils of Milton. That the Mas intern years old, with their pantions buckled very tightly around their disthis rapidly growing age, and the result apologies for men. Aznonienstisationi Eronos Anne

> to have word topy and what in the wisdom of Le Falet, is considered a bad figure, then the a tight borset to When a pair of stays comes in at the

rowness of whist betrays a narrowness

is a sure sign that the intelled is also.

door, health paired with happiness flies out of the window; the bosides A."
In the sundow of a small water may t seen a large doctor's bill and the outling of a coffin.

Beauty sipped in the walst is like a rose aloped in the bud! "It is the short-The more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour giass, the more it shows us that her sands of life are running out.

What's bred in the whalebone will entually "come out" in the visits of the doctor.

Give me the making of a lade's stays and I care not who makes up her dres

THE NEORO RACE .- Bayard Taylor writing from Nubia, in upper agent save: It Those friends, of the African race who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race has accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only negrous represented in Egyptian sculpture, are those of slaves and aspittes taken in Ethiopean. wars of the Pharoahs, Thatemples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Deref and Abysinia, all bear the hieroglyph of monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the Valley of the Nile, that the Negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than is at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee. I mantion this, not from any feeling hos to that rade, but simply to controvert opinion very pravalent in some parts of the United Sates."

WHAT IT'S MADE UP OF .- The census of the United States shows that we have two million and a half of termora, unu handred thousand merchants and sixtyfour thousand masons, and nearly two-handred thousand carpenaers. We have fourteen thousand bakers, to make our bread; twenty four thousand lawyers to set us by the ears; forty thousand doceditors to keep this motley mass in order. by the power of public option, controlled and manufactured through the press.

ATThe bill for the organization of the Militia of the State has passed the Mouse of Delegates by a large majority. Doubt. less the bill will pred the Senate. The plan new before the Wirin's Levishture Tovery different from the old Mailia sys. tem. White it vetains some of the princibles of the obsolete plan, it wide other ntovisions which will increase its efficien.

A divine followed a sailor that the Devil was chained up. di oHow long we the robust. or Only was the dignified reply " It ek-

tentia over wheelevole world." Does it ?" rejamed Jack off so, the tubber iffgitt in well be foose." Two young Trishnien happened to get into we affray, in which one of them

was knocked down! His comrade ran up to bim and oried out? : 200 Zounds Dennis an' if you be dear can't you -pake direct to "I sm bor dead but spacheless," said

the other, lo em THE WAY OF THE CVORCE LIGHTS BOY "Sav. Sam, "then;" you are getting widollar laws been sent to protect plwow ased swall Sloud bag - Well you might know

around me that wouldn't a socied me appointment of mithiogues I andw the of object better supreprint a se LE "Halloo, there, how do you sell

that by seeint all the fellows community

"By the cord." "P-haw!—how long has it been out?" " Four feet."

What as Edit is East - A Pennsyl a dollar, which her husband has to earn wanta Editor, in an appeal to his patrons

The editor wants grain, pork tallow,

candles, whiskey, wool, lines, beeswax, tiff too and soything else he can est,

more the number remaining there and learned but to the coo.